The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
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CIRCULATION 2500.
JOB PRINTING
All descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

COFF METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Perham Sewing Machine, corner of Iron and Main st., over Miller's store. vl-n36

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

F. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n41

EYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American ouse. vl-43

TUS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, ear southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

NRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & ewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

VID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

NRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in oots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, v2-n40

E. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange ." v3-n1

B. FARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange ." v4-n3

S. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, orth side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, outh side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

E. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n29

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, pposite Episcopal Church, Main st. vl-n44

SS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey uilding Main street, vl-n44

SS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, ooks, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main t. vl-n43

SS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy oods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

SS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n43

SS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' ooks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner and West sts. vl-n43

E MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy oods, Main st., below American House, vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

OLUMBIA HOTEL, by E. Stohner, Main s ove Court House. vln

ERS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end f Main street. vl-3

EMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery nd Oyster Saloon, Wholesale and retail, Exange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

R. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-30

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Fair ck road, vl-n43

X & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, holesale and retail, Exchange Block, vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

BBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

L. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market. vl-n44

E. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, ons, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below ost Office, Main Street. vl-n43

OOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers nd dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing ear the railroad. vln40

OSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy anner, Scottown. vln47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-aker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln10

W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer second door from orthwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

E. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper olvar Lightning Rod. nov19

A. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades nd Fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story rick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln43

OSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

IN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash re Insurance companies, Brower's Building Main street. vl-n43

OR DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orers left at his residence or at Miller & Son's promptly filled. Best green Western brush vl-n18.

YES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lock. R. R. Castings made at short ice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and elodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

MUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone7 orks, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n4e

PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

N BABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar Willow Ware, near the Forks Hotel. vl-n43

Buck Horn.

G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n29

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n1

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln39

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROEST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln40

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln40

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street, vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. Sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan 1,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
nov. 15,'67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, P. O. Box 5125, 195 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6,'69-1y.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales, whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William F. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE.
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 116 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 231 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. H. STRETCH, }
L. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
Je2'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 203 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia
June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,67-tf.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL.
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.
Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a
FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,
on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg, and having obtained a license for the same as a
HOTEL AND RESTARANT,
the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. (my17'67-tf

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor.
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to insure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [ap28'70-tf.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68 tf

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the PENNA. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
je2'70-1y.

NOTICE.
All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the Estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, are hereby notified to settle their accounts at once, otherwise they will be collected according to law. S. H. MILLER,
Bloomsburg, May 6, 1870-tf Administrator

Choice Poetry.

Farmer John.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Home from his journey Farmer John
Arrived this morning, safe and sound.
His black coat off, and his old clothes on,
"Now I'm myself;" says Farmer John;
And he thinks, "I'll look around."
Up leaps the dog: "Get down, you pup!
Are you so glad you would eat me up?"
The old cow lows at the gate, to greet him;
The horses prick up their ears to meet him:
"Well, well, old Bay!
Ha, ha, old Gray!
Do you get feed when I'm away?

'You haven't a rib!" says Farmer John;
"The cattle are looking round and sleek;
The colt is going to be a roan,
And a beauty, too; how he has grown!"
We'll wean the colt next week."
Says Farmer John, "When I've been off,
To call you again about the trough.
And watch you, and pet you, while you drink,
Is a greater comfort than you can think!"
And he pats old Bay,
And he slaps old Gray;—
"Ah, this is the comfort of going away!"

'For, after all," says Farmer John,
"The best of a journey is getting home!
I've seen great sights,—but would I give
This spot and the peaceful life I live,
For all their Paris and Rome?
These hills for the city's stifled air,
And big hotels all bustle and glare.
Land all houses, and roads all stones,
That deafen your ears and batter your bones?
Would you, old Bay?
Would you old Gray?
That's what one gets by going away;

"There Money is King," says Farmer John;
"And Fashion is Queen: and it's mighty queer
To see how sometimes, while the man
Is raking and scraping all he can,
The wife spends, every year,
Enough, you would think, for a score of wives,
To keep them in luxury all their lives!
The town is a perfect Babylon
To a quiet chap," says Farmer John,
"You see, old Bay,—
You see, old Gray,—
I'm wiser than when I went away.

"I've found out this," says Farmer John,—
"That happiness is not bought and sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights of pleasure and days of worry;
And wealth isn't all in gold,
Mortgage and stocks and ten per cent.,—
But in simple ways and sweet content,
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends,
Like you, old Bay,
And you, old Gray.
That's what I've learned by going away."

And a happy man is Farmer John,—
O, a rich and happy man is he!
He sees the peas and pumpkins growing,
The corn in tassel, the buckwheat blowing,
And fruit on vine and tree;
The large, kind oxen look their thanks
As he rubs their foreheads and strokes their flanks;
The doves light round him, and strut and coo;
Says Farmer John; "I'll take you, too,—
And you, old Boy,
And you, old Gray,
Next time I travel so far away!"

—*Our Young Folks.*

Miscellaneous.

THE DEBUTANT.

BY J. MADISON JEITLES.

The low, soft breeze of an Italian noon came stealing through creeping vines and odorous flowers that grew about the window of a room in which lay a sick man, tossing in the extreme restlessness of a mind ill at ease, or perhaps fretful under the fever that lent to his eye an unusual brilliancy.

The room was luxuriously furnished, the truly artistic arrangement of which betrayed an eye for the beautiful, as well as useful, while the rich profusion of flowers, exquisitely grouped, told, if even the presence had not been there, that woman's hand had lent to all around the charming effect.

Bending over the invalid's couch, stood a lady of rare beauty and grace, whose absorbed manner and assiduous attentions proved how deep was the interest she felt in that prostrate form, while the light from her large, dark eyes, beamed down upon him with all the wealth of a true woman's love.

Moving around the room, with noiseless tread and respectful manner, was the valet, who likewise manifested the utmost interest, as well as sympathy in the scene before him. It was enough for the faithful fellow to know that his master suffered, and seemingly it lay beyond his limited power to afford even the slightest aid.

Since early morning had the invalid thus wrestled with the burning fever that consumed his veins, and yet the disease seemed not to decrease, but on the contrary, as night drew near, the flush upon his broad, high brow, and the brilliancy of his large blue eye, grew deeper and more brilliant still.

From below the murmur of the great city came up, mingling with the sounds of busy city life within the great caravanserie in which the sick man lay, lending an additional grievance to the already highly strung nerves of the patient.

"Listen how the world goes on and on, while I am chained to this bed, like some criminal to the hulks!" sullenly exclaimed the invalid, as with an impatient gesture he turned to the wall as though to shut out sounds.

"Have patience, De Beriot," soothingly replied the lady, as she gently stroked the mass of clustering hair about the sick man's forehead.

"Patience! patience! I am more than weary of the word. How can I be patient, when so much is depending on this night?" and De Beriot's voice had the sharp, petulant ring, that can alone be heard from a sick bed.

"Well darling, I have sent for Dr. ——; he will soon be here, and perhaps, he may suggest some solution of this seemingly difficult problem," said the lady.

"There is but one solution," exclaimed De Beriot. "He must put strength into his arm, and abate the rush of this burning fever through my brain, or else he and all his medicaments cannot minister successfully."

"Ah! I hear his footsteps now," eagerly exclaimed the lady. "Now you will be patient and abide by the decision made. Will you not?" and again the soft, white hand caressed the burning forehead.

In an instant the sick man glanced upward into the beautiful eyes that looked down upon him. And then, as the physicion entered the room, he gave her a gentle pressure of the hand and a look replete with love and obedience.

With professional rapidity and unerring skill, the medical gentleman surveyed, or diagnosed the case before him.

He found his patient suffering from the prostrating effects of a low fever, to which was added intense mental excitement, which, as a matter of course, aggravated the original disease. The latter must be removed before the former could be touched. Such was the physician's judgment, and a command was also given, that the patient must be kept absolutely quiet for two days at the very least. The last sentence seemed to act upon the invalid with the force of a galvanic shock.

Starting up, and resting upon an elbow, he glared at the medical attendant with something like downright anger in his looks.

"Why, sir, I had you brought hither to get me upon my feet and give me strength by to-night. Instead of this you coolly tell me that I am to remain tied to this bed for a number of days. I tell you, sir, I must be out of this bed and room to-night. My fortune—yea, my very life—almost depends upon it."

"Yes, sir," coolly replied the Doctor, "Your last remark is more true than you really are aware of. Your life would, indeed, depend on your going where I suspect you desire to go.

"Yes, doctor," gently interposed the lady, "his engagement to-night is before the royal family, and hence his extreme disappointment."

"Well, it is a very, very vexatious case," said the doctor, with more of sympathy in his voice than he had yet shown. "But I really do not see the slightest hope of your getting to the theatre in condition to do your great fame justice."

"Well, then, most heartily do I curse the fate that has willed it so," exclaimed De Beriot, savagely.

"Stop!" exclaimed the physician. "Is there none that can take your place?"

The change that came over the sick man's face was positively ludicrous in its expression of surprise.

The lady likewise slightly elevated her delicately arched eyebrows, in somewhat of disdain. Not so the valet who had been all this time noiselessly engaged about the room, but, of course, servant-like, allowing not one word of all that was uttered to escape his keen ears. Before De Beriot could speak, being engaged for a moment in swallowing and digesting his surprise, Bastian came forward, and with respectful salutation, said:

"If one so humble as I may speak upon a matter of so much importance, I would beg you, my master, to try and let me find one who will in some measure fill your place before the king."

"Find!" exclaimed De Beriot, in anger. "Whom? Are you acquainted here?"

"No, good master," responded Bastian. "But, allow me to suggest something. Last night, as I was passing a rickety house, in a narrow street not far from here, I heard some one playing on a violin, most beautifully. I stood spell-bound until those sweet and wonderful tones had ceased. Good master, none but you have I ever heard play so finely."

Charles De Beriot paid great attention to the statement of his servant. Knowing him to have been fully competent to judge, and trusting greatly to his criticism, he assigned much consequence to the received information, and determining to discover who the player was, said:

"Bastian, find out for me who this artist is."

"I was very much interested last night," said Bastian, "to find out the name of the person who played so heavenly, but nobody could tell me. All I could learn was, that he was from the North—a stranger here—very poor—and kept himself at a distance from all people."

"I should think," interposed the doctor, "that somebody in this house may know him."

De Beriot at once gave orders to his servant to call the porter to his room, that if possible he might receive some information respecting the mysterious violinist. The porter came, and related a lengthy tale all of which we already know.

'I deem it most prudent," said Felicita Malibran, turning to her husband, "to send Bastian and the porter to the unknown artist, tender him an invitation to our rooms, in order that you may hear him play, and satisfy yourself of his competency to represent you at the concert to-night."

De Beriot consented to the proposition of his wife.

Bastian, accompanied by the porter, at once set forth, and in a few minutes reached the quarter of the city in which dwealt the unknown musician. Before the door of a wretched, tumble-down tenrment-house they paused, and knocked for admission. They were admitted, and ascending the ill-shaped stairway, were shown into a small, dingy room, opening upon the landing. Though in some degree prepared for misery and poverty, the sight that met their gaze caused an involuntary exclamation of sympathy.

Upon a broken chair, the only article of furniture in the room, near the window, was seated a frail, delicate form, the head bowed forward upon his hands as though to shut out a world of bitterness, the long, fair hair hanging in dishevelled masses down each side of his face, while ever and anon, a deep, heavy sigh would break forth with startling emphasis. The whole was the picture of a man utterly crushed and despairing.

In strange contrast was a violin and a bow, lying on the floor, the instrument betraying by its neatness and tidiness of appearance, how much care had been bestowed upon it.

The young man, having been aroused out of his brooding state by the intruding strangers, sprang forward, shook back his curling hair, thereby displaying pallid and starved features, at the same time regarding the comers with an interrogative look.

Bastian addressed him in Italian, but finding he did not comprehend him well, proceeded in the French language of which he was found to be a master.

In concise terms, the valet made known the object of his visit, and then awaited a reply. When the name of Charles De Beriot was mentioned, a quick flush suffused the pale, sad countenance of the young man, and his large clear blue eye sparkled as with pleasurable emotion.

For a moment he stood gazing on his instrument, and then quickly, as though prompted by a sudden determination, he grasped the violin and bow, at the same time exclaiming:

"I will go with you! Lead the way!"

Arriving at the hotel, De Beriot was found to be insensible, and raving under the burning heat of the fever. With ready tact his wife received and entertained the stranger, in the meanwhile writing a hurried note to the director, informing him how utterly impossible it was for De Beriot to fulfill his engagement that night, by reason of his sudden and alarming illness. In this note she took the responsibility of recommending the stranger as one suitable to fill the sick man's place.

Evening came. The immense theatre was crowded from pit to dome. Charles De Beriot had been announced to play, and hence the musical world of Genoa had thronged to hear the great violinist bring from his instrument those strains which have rendered his name immortal.

When the curtain rolled up, the director appeared, and in a faltering voice announced the illness of the great master, and his inability to appear.

Without allowing time for an expression of feeling, he rapidly made known that, under the sanction, and by recommendation of Felicita Malibran, he had secured a substitute, and begged the audience to at least have a moment's patience.

Wide-spread murmurings ensued, but finally order resumed its sway, and in happy mood the perplexed director disappeared to bring in the substitute.

A moment, and there stood the pale-faced young man, of the wretched tenement-house, before that grand and majestic audience!—his bow self-possessed—but there was a strange, wild look in the large, full eye, that told of thoughts far away.

But suddenly he awakens to the reality around; the violin and bow are placed in position, with an easy, graceful motion.

Listen! oh, listen! Now the bow glides slowly, and strange, weird sounds are stealing throughout the vast auditorium. How sweet—how plaintive, seeming to carry with the story that some have already read in those large, soft eyes, that are looking far beyond any present. And then the mood changes, and like lightning the supple arm drives the quivering bow across the strings. But description fails to convey a just impression of that wonderful performance.

De Beriot is forgotten. A death-like silence reigns; tears have started unbidden to the eyes of strong men long used to such scenes; emotion, intense sympathy, open admiration, are depicted upon every countenance.

The strains grow weaker and weaker; the wearied arm can no longer perform its duty—and the story of silent, uncomplaining suffering, of want and gaunt starvation, of disappointed hopes and blank despair, has been told, been wrought out in strains of such music as it seldom falls to the lot of men to the lot of man to hear.

Suddenly a piercing, thrilling cry rings throughout the building—it sounds like the voice of one dying.

The violin falls crashing to the stage; the artist is seen sinking slowly to the floor, as with outstretched hands, and in broken tones, he exclaims:

'Give me bread! Give me food! for I am starving!"

For an instant the audience remained silent, struck dumb with blank amazement, and in speechless wonder sat gazing upon the senseless form.

But only a moment thus, and then amid hurried exclamations of sympathy and kindly commiseration, there rolled upward a mighty volume of enthusiastic applause.

Men wondered at the almost divine talent that they had that night witnessed; and the question arose:

"Who is he? Where is he from?"

The audience, at the request of the director, have kept their seats; and, after an interval, the young artist, renewed and invigorated by bounteous food and generous wine, again makes his appearance.

The scenes of the earlier part of the night are enacted. Again is that wonderful skill displayed, and again and again does the vast structure shake and quiver under the deafening applause.

Since that night, when friendless, starving, he cried for food, the name of this young man has gone forth to the utmost parts of the civilized world. All nations, all countries, all people have listened, as did those on the night of which we have spoken, to him whose name has everywhere become a household word—the name of OLE BULL.

THE following anecdote is told of Dr. Cabarrus, the great homeopathic physician, who has just died in Paris. Mlle. Julia Barron was out of sorts, and sent for him.

"What is the matter?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, I hardly know myself," she replied. "My spirits are terribly unequal. Sometimes I am greatly elated, and then suddenly sink into the deepest melancholy."

After a moment's reflection Cabarrus said gravely:

"I am afraid there is but one way to save you."

"What is it?" she inquired eagerly.

"You must get married," he replied, with a mirthful twinkle of the eye, but still keeping a grave face.

"Well," said Mlle. Barron, after a little hesitation, followed by a long-drawn sigh of relief, "perhaps you are right. Would you marry me?"

"*Ma chere*," replied Cabarrus, blandly, "the doctor prescribes, but he doesn't take his own medicine."

Bonner in Harlam Lane.

I saw Bonner on the road the other day. It is one of the sights of New York. It is interesting to watch the sensation he produces, though he appears every day. He comes late on the road, but his coming is watched for with great eagerness by all classes. He is very systematic, and can usually be seen turning into the gate from Eighth avenue about five o'clock. His pleasure never interferes with business; his day's work is fairly done before he leaves for his stables. He has a rig which he puts on when he prepare for the business of the road.

DEXTER

is the favorite with the public, and they are usually gratified, especially on a pleasant afternoon. Other horses have had their brush and have been led off foaming to the shed. The piazzas of all the hotels that line the road are crowded with horsemen and the windows with lady friends. Spectators with their teams draw up on the side of the road to await the great event of the day. During the meeting of the two conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York lately, it was estimated that two-thirds of the clergymen went out on Harlem Lane to get a sight of Dexter and his famous owner. Bonner makes his appearance at a slow pace, apparently indifferent to the impression produced. He watches to see that the coast is clear. By common consent, when Bonner appears.

THE ROAD IS CLEARED.

A Dacotah Indian might take lessons of Bonner in his yells. As Dexter starts on his course, his driver can be heard half a mile off. The excited throng shout, "That's Bonner," and all come to their feet. The team rushes by with the fleetness of the wind, and is out of sight in an instant. There are some things that cannot be described—a panic in Wall Street—the inside of St. Peter's—the harmony of an Italian organist—the coloring of the great masters in the Pitti Palace—the trotting of Dexter. He moves as no other horse moves; he is the poetry of motion. He does not sprawl, throw his feet out, or fling them around, but seems to

SLIDE OUT OF HIMSELF,

giving the idea that any amount of speed can be obtained. He is never exhausted, there is no exertion, there is a reserve of speed that is peculiar. Go as fast as he will, his hoofs can be as distinctly seen as when he is on a slow trot. Horsemen say that his speed has never been known, and without controversy the palm is awarded to him on all hands. A very exciting scene took place the other day. A gray horse appeared on the road—a stranger to every one. The speed of the animal was marvellous. Where the horse came from or to whom he belonged nobody seemed to know. The driver watched for Bonner. After a sharp contest he actually

DISTANCED DEXTER.

The thrill of excitement was indescribable. Bonner turned his horse into the shed and had him blanketed. Wall street was scarcely ever more excited than was the road that afternoon. In a short time Dexter re-appeared, and again his pale antagonist was ready for the contest. Bonner put up the top of his wagon, which, as horsemen know, makes a great difference in speed. The white horse came tearing along at a marvellous gait.

BONNER SPRANG TO HIS FEET

and gave a screech that might have been heard in Westchester county. Dexter heard and understood the signal buckled down to his work, and left the white horse so far behind that he was not to be mentioned the same afternoon. Thunders of applause attended Bonner on his course, and as the king of the road came back there were hundreds that would have crowned him with laurels. The feat of that afternoon induced horsemen to say that Dexter is capable of anything.—*Boston Journal.*

Magic Table for finding the age of any Person.

Rule.—Let any person tell in which column or columns, he finds his age—add together the *first* numbers of these columns, and their sum is the person's age, up to 74 years.

Suppose, for example, that a person says that he sees his age in the *first, second* and *fifth* column, then the addition

The Columbian
—AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, July 29, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Death of Josiah H. Furman.

On Friday of last week (July 22nd) Josiah H. Furman, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of Bloomsburg, and a respected citizen, died suddenly from an apoplectic stroke, in front of the Columbia House, on Main street. His funeral on Sunday was attended by a large concourse of citizens. His remains were taken from his residence on Third street and interred in the Rosemont Cemetery, after which a funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Mohr, at the German Reformed Church.

Mr. Furman was born (it is believed in New Jersey) December 17, 1805, and was consequently in his sixty-fifth year. He came to Bloomsburg when a small boy, and resided here the greater part of his life. He learned the business of coach-making and followed it during the earlier years of his manhood. In February, 1831, he married Fanny Wells (who was born in Massachusetts) the ceremony taking place at the residence of John M. Chemberlin, Esq., of this town. Mr. Furman was at that time engaged in the carriage-making business at Bath, in the State of New York, and resided there and at Danville in the same State, for some time afterwards. He then returned to Bloomsburg and was engaged in the boating business for some years. He was at one time concerned in carrying on a furnace at Paxinos, in Northumberland county, as a member of a partnership and was then for a year or two superintendent of a coal mine in Kingston, Luzerne county. Returning here he had a coal-agency for the sale of coal and for the shipment or transfer of coal from the railroad to the canal. He was concerned also in sundry contracts for building bridges &c.

In the fall of 1861 he was elected Sheriff of Columbia county and served for a three years term. In the spring of 1868 he was chosen one of the Directors of the Poor for Bloom township and served until the jurisdiction of the Poor Commissioners for the Bloom Poor District attached under a special act of Assembly about a year afterwards. At the fall election of 1869 he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Bloom township for the term of five years and, as already stated, held that office at the time of his death.

Mr. Furman left his house after dinner, in his usual health, for his office at Esq. Chemberlin's, and was conversing with Col. Freeze at the time of the sad occurrence of his death. He remarked to the latter that he had a queer feeling in his head and then suddenly his head dropped forward and he expired. His wife survives him as do all his children—four sons and one daughter. The latter are all married and settled in life. Mr. Furman was highly respected. He was a man of kindly disposition, without enemies, and leaves behind him an honorable reputation. To his many friends we can only offer our sincere condolence upon the occasion of his sudden departure from amongst us.

A Retraction.

The Radical newspapers of New York have been publishing certain statements setting forth that great frauds had been perpetrated by the Democrats at the recent election in that city, and making a comparison between the census report and the official returns of the election, by which they claimed to have proved that the vote polled exceeded the total population. Although this charge has been proved to be utterly false, the Radicals papers have taken the matter up and continue the publication of the statement, knowing perfectly well it is utterly and maliciously false. One paper, however, has the honesty and decency to retract and we look to see its example followed by the better class of those papers which have given place in their columns to the falsehood. The New York *Tribune* says:

"It has been over a year since we have been able to accept any statement of fact simply because it appeared in the New York *Times*. Yesterday we were betrayed from our rule for the first time, and have come to such sudden grief thereby that we can safely promise that it will be at least seven years before we will do so again. Finding in the *Times* a table of certain unofficial returns from the present census of total population in particular election districts compared with the vote of these districts at the May election, we hastily accepted the figures and made them the basis of some rather out-spoken comment. But it turns out that the figures were grossly inaccurate, the vote of the whole ward having been given as that of a single district. We utterly withdraw our comments, apologize to our readers for having trusted the *Times* for anything, and promise never to do so any more."

In the face of this retraction by the most prominent Radical paper of the country, the *Republican* of this place, in this week's issue, prints the exploded lie, and would have its readers believe that the charge of monstrous frauds is correct. It is a fair sample of that paper's course in regard to subjects of the kind. No matter how false the accusation, or by what authority denied, the *Republican*, persists in its efforts to vilify the Democratic party. The people of Columbia county, however, are acquiring a very just idea of the truthfulness and reliability of that journal, and, doubtless, such malicious and unfounded accusations as the above, redound only to its own disparagement. We commend the matter to the candid judgment of its readers.

FULL returns from the Oregon election make the majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Grover, 631. Seymour and Blair carried the State by only 165. The democratic gain therefore, is 466. Governor Grover is the first Democratic executive elected by the people of Oregon for ten years.

It is reported that Senator Revels was ejected from a street-car in Louisville on Wednesday, and will bring a civil suit against the company in consequence.

Our County Convention.

Before another issue of this paper, our County Convention will have been held and its choice made known to the people. We believe that all the candidates are good Democrats, honest men, and capable of filling the offices to which they may be nominated. While having no choice, we ask that the best and most competent men be selected, and for the honor and credit of the party we hope the delegates will be pure men, above suspicion, and who will represent the wishes of their Townships rather than their own preferences.

Above all, we counsel harmony. No man or set of men have the right to embroil a whole county in a feud to gratify personal ambition. The interests of the party are to be considered first and last.

Of course nine out of the ten candidates for Sheriff will be defeated for the nomination, and for a time may feel sore; but *all* cannot be nominated; and in submitting their names to the Convention, it is with the tacit agreement to abide by the action of the Convention. Republicans and disappointed men may attempt to foment discord, but such efforts will fail in the future as they have in the past. The Democrats of Columbia county are proud of their past history, and proud of their present united and prosperous condition; and will frown down every effort to throw firebrands into their midst.

The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASE.

An important case is now pending in our Supreme court, in which all the railroad men of the State take such a lively interest, that we deem it worthy of special notice.

The last Legislature passed a joint resolution for the protection of the rights of corporations—chartered by this commonwealth—in which the attorney general is instructed to commence proceedings against all corporations which have constructed, or may hereafter construct, railroad or telegraph lines, within this state, without authority of law.

The attorney general has commenced the first action, under this resolution, against the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-barre railroad company. At the opening of the Supreme court in Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., Mr. Brewster presented an information against the company, suggesting that they claimed, and were using, certain liberties and privileges, without any lawful warrant, and asked that a writ of quo warranto might be allowed and issued against them.

The writ was accordingly granted, returnable to the first Monday of September next. It calls upon the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-barre railroad company to show by what warrant they claim:

1. To be a body politic and corporate by the name of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-barre railway company.

2. To construct and maintain a railroad from Sunbury along the east bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna river to Catawissa, thence up the valley of the Catawissa creek to Mainville, up Scotch run and Black creek to the town of Hazleton.

3. To construct and maintain that part of the said railroad from the town of Catawissa, up the valley of Catawissa creek to Mainville, thence up Scotch run and Black creek to Hazleton.

The right of this company to construct a railroad through the Black creek coal region, to the town of Hazleton—which they are now engaged in building—will be raised and decided in this proceeding, and will, we understand, depend largely upon the constitutionality and construction of the act of Assembly, approved the 20th of March, 1869, under which alone the railroad company can pretend to have the right to build their road to Hazleton. This act, which—according to its title—was passed ostensibly to authorize the D. H. & W. R.R. Co., to build a *telegraph line*, contained a legislative "snake" in its concluding line, authorizing a "connection" at Hazleton with the Lehigh Valley R. R.

The commonwealth contends:

1. That this act is opposed to art. xi, sec. viii., of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which says: "No bill shall be passed by the legislature containing more than one subject which shall be clearly expressed in its title," and is therefore unconstitutional and void.

2. That it cannot, in any event, according to the rules governing the construction of statutes conferring corporate powers, contain any power or authority to *build*, or *extend* their road to Hazleton—no such road having been previously authorized.

"And No Longer."

The New York *Tribune* well says that the poor gentleman who had a habit of allaying the anxieties of his creditors and of preserving, in his own estimation at least, his reputation for honesty, by promptly renewing his "promises to pay," is brought to mind by the action of Congress on the income tax. Look upon this picture and upon that:

"That the taxes on income herein imposed shall be levied on the 1st day of March, and be due and payable on or before the 30th day of April, in each year *until and including the year* 1870 *and no longer.*"—*Present act.*	"That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied and collected for and during the year 1870 and 1871, *and no longer.*"—*Proposed act.*

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.—By the following letter to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Cumberland district, it will be seen that the Commissioner decides that if a promissory note contains the clause "without defalcation," it is liable to an additional 5 cent stamp:

OFFICE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 8th, 1870.

Sir: J. Bastress, Cashier 1st National Bank of York, Pa., writes under date of the 7th inst., to this office, enquiring if the clause "without defalcation" inserted in a Promissory note subjects such a note to an additional stamp.

He has been referred to you, and you are therefore advised that such notes should in addition to the stamp required upon them, *as such*, be stamped as agreements with respect to the clause or words quoted.

Respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

J. W. Patton, Esq.,
Collector, Carlisle, Pa.

A STURGEON was caught recently at the dam near Columbia, which weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

IT is said that upward of 1,000,000 gallons of wine will be produced this season in Los Angeles county, California.

Seduction and Retribution.

A Virginian Seduces His Sister-in-law and is Shot Dead by the Bedside of His Victim.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 21.]

Captain William H. Hayward, a well-known citizen of Richmond, Va., lately residing at Chester, had two daughters; one of them, Miss Laura Hayward, was recently married to Benjamin H. Lindsay, the hotel-keeper of Chester.

On July 19, Lindsay went to Richmond on business and on going to Hayward's house was taken up stairs by the latter to the room of his unmarried daughter, Ella, who had just given birth to a child. Hayward demanded of Lindsay whether he was the father of the child, and made the same demand of his daughter. Both replied in the affirmative.

Hayward then menacingly faced Lindsay, and inquired, "If he had anything in justification of his crime to say." Lindsay rejoined, quite coolly, "I must have time to consider;" and Hayward told him, "I will give you time." He waited about three minutet.

THE AVENGING SHOT.

Lindsay still kept his chair, and Hayward was standing near the head of the bed. Dr. Ingram also retained his seat. Hayward repeated: "Have you anything to say?" and upon Lindsay saying that he had not and that he supposed the child was his, drew from his right pantaloons pocket a four-barreled silver-mounted Smith & Wesson's pistol and deliberately fired at Lindsay, who still retained his position upon the bedside. The first shot missed him, though the two could not have been four feet apart. At the second shot Lindsay jumped, and it also missed him. Before the third shot was fired he had approached Hayward and made a futile endeavor to get possession of the pistol, but before he could do so it was fired again, and the ball entered his right thigh. Hayward now approached Lindsay, and the latter stretched out his hands towards the former to grasp the pistol, and had gotten one of his fingers upon his neck when the fourth and last shot was fired and entered the abdomen near the navel. Lindsay fell back upon the bed, begging that he should be troubled no more as he had received his death wound. All of this occurred in a few moments. Dr. Ingram was powerless to interpose. Miss Ella uttered the most frantic screams and vainly struggled to raise herself in bed, and the scene was one of indescribable horror.

Lindsay was taken up by Dr. Ingram and young Mr. Hayward and carried into a room opposite, where he lay upon a bed, and his wounds carefully dressed He expressed great penitence for his crime; said he knew that he was going to die, and did not blame Hayward for what he had done.

He made his will a little before daybreak, and on Wednesday morning, about 9½ o'clock, breathed his last. He died comparatively easy, was calm and serene to the last, but made no appeals for mercy to the Heavenly throne above.

At the inquest, which was held immediately, Dr. Ingram who was present during the whole affair, testified as to the facts, whereupon Colonel Amber Commonwealth's attorney, addressed the presiding magistrate, and said no jury, white or black, savage or civilized, would find the accused guilty of murder. The accused should be discharged. Then it would warn men of libidinous appetites that when they do these deeds the do them not only at the risk of an avenging father but of an avenging public also.

The magistrate then said, "Captain Hayward, stand up."

"Under these circumstances I cannot express my feelings. I think it my duty to announce your discharge."

There was every evidence of approval at the termination of the case, on the part of the spectators, but no noisy demonstration was made.

Lindsay was 45 years old, quite handsome, had a dashing manner and a winning way.

Benjamin F. Lindsay, the deceased, was a man of great local prominence in Chesterfield. He has occupied various positions of trust in that county, such as Presiding Justice, Registrar, &c. He was the Conservative candidate for the Legislature at the last election, and was also a candidate for the nomination to the Constitutional Convention in 1867.

There is but little further to be said concerning this sad and revolting affair. the facts speak for themselves. The injured father will not be censured for what he has done, and charity and consideration for those the deceased has left behind him demand that comment should cease with the life of the guilty one.

A Card.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—*Dear Sir,*—Through your paper, I desire to express thanks in behalf of Washington Camp, No 132 P. O. S of A. for a valuable present of a large quarto Bible, (valued at $25,00), by the citizens of this place. May the Giver of all good, bless the donors of this present, for this, another manifestation of their generosity, and that the spirit of true patriotism may be instilled within their hearts, and whilst we as an order, are working to inculcate such feelings within us, the love of God, our country and our Order.

CATAWISSA, July 18th, 1870.

J. D. BODINE, R. S.

A COSTLY LUXURY.—By a recent law of Congress, the U. S. Army is to be reduced, July 1st, 1871, to 30,000 men. To support this number, it will cost the country $60,000,000, or $2,000 per annum for each man. Are taxpayers willing to pay this enormous sum to keep up an army, in time of peace, larger than that which won our Independence? It's a costly luxury, and one in which it is dangerous for the American people to indulge.

AN infant was lately found in the stomach of a cat-fish caught in the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, by a hotel-keeper, who had purchased the fish for his table. Of course, the mystery is how the child got into the river rather than how it got into the fish. It looks like a case of infanticide brought to light in a manner worthy of the old fables.

—A ladies' gambling house has been discovered by a prying newspaper correspondent at Saratoga.

Clippings.

—A New Hampshire woman gave her age to the census marshal as 27, and that of her oldest son at 31.

—Nicholas Longworth once purchased the business portion of the city of Cincinnatti for the value of a horse.

—The hairdressers' shops of Madrid are crowded with poverty-stricken Spanish girls, anxious to sell their hair.

—A girl near Dayton, Ohio, recently won a bonnet by throwing her father twice out of three times in a wrestling match.

—A blind rope-walker is attracting immense crowds all through the West. No stronger desire has ever been evinced to see a man break his neck.

—To any one who can say, "Shoes and socks shock Susan," with rapidity and faultless pronunciation, four times running, a large reward will be paid.

—An Iowa man advertised his wife as "leaving his bed and board," and then applied to her for the loan of a dollar and a half to pay for the advertisement.

—A jug of twenty-cent whiskey buried in Kentucky in 1842, has lately been resurrected, and found to have improved $18.80 worth in the opinion of good judges.

—An old bachelor says: "it is all nonsense to pretend that love is blind. I never yet knew a man in love that did not see ten times as much in his sweetheart as I could.

—In the South, a darkey's daily life is thus described: He gets a big watermelon and cuts it in two. One half he puts on his head, sits on the other half, and eats the middle.

—A gentleman of observation expresses the honest conviction that if the devil should die he would hardly be missed, there are so many others qualified to take the position.

—A remarkable case of conscience has occurred at Newark. A man appeared at the police court on Friday and entered a charge of drunkenness against himself and paid the fine.

—The New York *Standard*, the organ of Ben Butler and Simon Cameron, desires an answer to this: "Has the Republican party a President, or has the Republican President a party?"

—A Michigan farmer anointed his potato vines with rat poison to destroy the bugs, and the next morning found his herd of cows dead, having broken into the potato patch during the night.

—Among the funny things which happened at the Indian reception in Washington was the act of one of the squaws who filled her pocketbook with ice cream and replaced it in her bosom.

—The original Declaration of Independence, now in the patent office in Washington, is nearly illegible from the fading of the ink with which it was written. A fac simile is in Philadelphia.

—A San Francisco judge tempered justice with mercy by fining a starving girl twenty-five cents for stealing a can of milk and then raising twenty-five dollars for her on the spot from sympathizing spectators.

—A countryman in a Detroit Factory bet the engineer a dollar that he could seize the fly-wheel and hold it. He seized it and was picked up on a pile of bricks outside the building, with a window sash for a necktie.

—An ignorant white servant girl in Chicago didn't know that the XVth amendment had passed. So she rashly rejected the suit of a young gentleman of color, who proceeded to cut her throat without unnecessary delay.

—An erring Indiana hen was recently found in the back part of a hardware store, where the misguided fowl had struggled for three weeks trying to hatch out half a dozen white porcelain door-knobs. She was very much reduced.

—A man passed through Council Bluffs, Iowa, a day or two ago on his return to Missouri, after having tried to live in Minnesota. "Don't like it up thar," said he. "Have nine months of winter, and the rest of the time it's d—d late in the fall."

—In Nashua, N. H., a short time ago a thirteen-year old girl climbed up between the wings of the new eagle on the City Hall and sat down on its neck. The girl sat in this elevated place, a hundred and fifteen feet from the ground for ten minutes.

—A doting mother of a waggish boy, having bottled up a lot of nice preserves, labelled them: "Put up by Mrs. D——." Johnny having discovered them, soon ate the contents of the bottle, and and wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnny D——."

—The Hon. Hiram Appleton, of Mystic, Conn., recently forwarded a letter to a neighboring town, requesting the Postmaster to deliver it to any respectable attorney." After ten days it was returned with the significant endorsement, "None here."

—Already the summer fashions are appearing upon the streets of the Indian villages in Wisconsin, and they are attracting a great deal of attention. One of the Wisconsin papers describes a suit worn by a boy five years old. It consisted of a garter tied around the left leg.

—A Southern Judge refused to accept the plea of a newly appointed juror that he was not a freeholder, on the ground that he had kept bachelor's hall six months, and "no man could keep bachelor's hall that length of time who had not dirt enough in his room to make him a freeholder.

—A Louisville paper epigramatically says: "Misfortunes never come singly.' A man over in Indiana last week lost his wife and family physician the same day. He is now searching for their remains with a double-barrel shot-gun, with the intention of burying them both in one grave.

—A distinguished officer of the army furnishes the conclusion to a prayer by the chaplain of an Ohio regiment in the Mexican war, which he, after summing up the cause and objects of the war, and showing that it was no war of conquest but annexation only, *referred the Lord to Polk's message on that subject.*

—A correspondent writing from Ireland recounts a visit to an Irish school in the Black Valley. An address was made to the children, and at the conclusion they were asked what they expected to do when they became men and women, when with one inspiration, the forty pupils responded, "Go to America."

Latest News.

THE SUICIDE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The French Minister shot himself in his sleeping chamber, the front room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that the act was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper, and a French servant man. The woman heard the report of the pistol and rushed to the room, where she found M. Paradol lying dead on the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart. The weapon used was a small single barrel breech-loading Colt's pistol, which was found on the floor under him.

M. Paradol had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up in his chamber for some time meditating the act of suicide. He had nothing on but his night shirt and slippers, and apparently stood facing the fireplace and near the centre of the room at the moment he discharged the pistol. The body was found lying on the back with one leg drawn up and the left arm outstretched above the head.

The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday evening he sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, R. I., intending to join them there in a few days, to spend the summer. He left a note, saying:

"I kill myself! M. Berthemy, come back and stay."

The Secretary of State to-day telegraphed to Minister Washburn instructing him to inform the French Government of the sudden death of Prevost Paradol. The President, on the suggestion of the Secretary, has ordered a guard of honor over the remains of the deceased minister at his late residence, with such other attentions as may be required.

WORCESTER, July 22.—The annual college boat races which, for the last ten years have constantly created additional enthusiasm and interest, took place this P. M., on Lake Quinsigamond

The day was perfect and the waters of the beautiful lake were clear and almost as smooth as a mirror, and at least forty thousand persons witnessed the rowing, half of whom were ladies.

The distance rowed in all the races except the first was three miles.

The first race was won by O'Leary.

The second race was won by the Washburn.

The third race was for six-oared boats between the freshmen classes of Yale, Harvard, Brown and Amherst colleges. The race was won by Brown university Time, 19.21. The Yales came in second.

The fourth and last race was the University champion race between the Harvard and Yale college crews.

The Yale crew came in in 18 mins. 45 secs., claiming the race.

The referees have decided in giving the University race to the Harvard crew.

The Yale crew therefore withdrew, and refuse to accept the decision, and subsequently challenged the Harvards to another race, but the Harvards would not accept it.

POTTSVILLE, July 22.—A young man named George Fisher, living in Minersville, was assaulted by three men on the highway near that place, about noon to-day. He was shot through the leg and through the body, the ruffians leaving him for dead. He was picked up about fifteen minutes afterwards by a farmer, and taken to a tavern near by. He is expected to recover. The highwaymen have not yet been arrested.

POTTSVILLE, July 22.—At a meeting of the delegates of the Working Men's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill county, held to-day, it was resolved to resume work upon the basis of 1869, as soon as coal sells at $3 at Port Carbon with an advance and reduction of eight and a half per cent, for every twenty-five cents advance or reduction above or below $3 per ton, provided the rates shall not be less than $2 per ton. It was also resolved that if at the above prices, any miner working at contract work makes over $100 per month, his employer shall deduct ten per cent, from the amount due him; over $125, twenty per cent; over $150, thirty per cent; over $200, forty per cent. It is understood that this proposition is made in consequence of the refusal of the workmen of the upper regions to join in the eight-hour strike.

The Anthracite Board of Trade, which embraces most of the leading coal operators in the Schuylkill region, will meet at Pottsville to-day to consider the action taken by the men and decide whether or not to accede to the terms proposed. If a compromise is effected and work is resumed, the Reading Railroad, which lately advanced its tolls, will make a reduction at once.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Five men have been arrested, charged with robbery and the committal of a gross outrage on the person of a young lady on South Broad street, on the evening of the 14th. Two of the prisoners turned State's evidence, and three others were committed in default of $5,000 bail. They robbed the lady of eleven dollars.

PARIS, July 21.—The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday last. Its promulgation was attended with most imposing religious ceremonies and received with great rejoicing. The Fathers were called upon for their votes on the entire schema of primacy and infallibility. It was adopted; 533 voted placet and only two non-placet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—A well contested base ball game was played this afternoon by the Marylands, of Baltimore, and the Athletics, the latter winning by a score of 21 to 13. About fifteen hundred persons witnessed the game.

RICHMOND, Va., July 22.—James Jeter Phillips, who has been respited twelve times, was executed this morning for the murder of Mary Emily Phillips, his wife, on the 17th of February 1867.

READING, July 21.—Christiana Scheedkopf, a German servant girl, 23 years of age, and seven weeks in this country, was frightfully and probably fatally burned to-day while trying to light a fire with coal oil.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The funeral of Prevost Paradol, to-day, was attended by the entire Diplomatic Corps, including Baron Gerolt and the Prussian Legation, by all the members of the Cabinet in the city, and many distinguished military and civil officers. The pall-bearers were selected from French-men resident here, and the ceremonies were conducted according to the rite of the Roman Catholic Church, of which M. Paradol, was a member.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24.—C. G. Drinker, of Clinton, committed suicide at the Wyoming House, in this city, early this morning, by shooting himself through the heart. No cause has yet been assigned for the act.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 25.—The coal operators comprising the Anthracite Board of Trade held a meeting here today to consider the new basis proposed last week by the workingmen of this city. The proposition was laid on the table by a vote of 38 to 4. By a still stronger vote it was resolved that "we affirm our determination not to work until we can do so on two dollars and a half, or other satisfactory basis."

BOSTON, July 25.—A fire occurred today in the large granite building Nos. 110 and 112 Washington street, owned by the Harvard College corporation, and occupied by Little, Brown & Co., booksellers; Messrs. Livermore & Shaw, importers of dry goods, and Hunt & Co., steam job printers.

A fireman named William Lewis, a member of a hook and ladder company fell from the fourth story through an open scuttle, and was so badly injured that he died. Loss $200,000.

LONDON, July 25.—Mr. McCullough Torrins has given notice in Parliament that he will ask for the production of the correspondence containing the refusal of Lord Clarendon to reopen the Alabama negotiations.

SALT LAKE, July 25.—Last night, at a reception given by Col. Findlay Anderson to General Augur and staff, a large number of Mormons gathered in front of the house and insulted the Colonel and guests, and finally broke up the party.

PARIS, July 25.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning contains a decree nominating Viscount J. de Treilhard, at present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Chili, as French minister to Washington, vice M. Prevost Paradol, deceased.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Commissioner Douglass advises collectors that dividends declared due on August 1, 1870, are subject to tax at the rate of 2½ per cent; dividends declared prior to that date are subject to a tax of 5 per cent.

CONCORD, N. H. July 25.—A fire broke out in a tenement-house, in Colebrook, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, which despite all endeavors to check it, spread until it burned nearly all the business portion of the town. Loss $50,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Moses H. Bentley, a colored messenger of the House of Representatives, shot and instantly killed Malcom Claiborn, a colored Representative from Burke county, this morning. The shooting grew out of a private quarrel. Bentley has been lodged in jail.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of commons to-night, Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Torrens, said the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims stood where they did one year and a-half ago. The United States having declined the offer made by England, the next advance due was one from the American Government.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—An immense fire is raging in the heart of the City. The Pennsylvania Sugar refinery of Newhall Bros. has been destroyed.

The loss is roughly estimated at $500,000. The sugar refinery of Messrs. Newhall, Borie & Co., was seven stories high, filled with valuable machinery and a large stock of refined sugars. During the fire the rear wall fell on the adjoining building, crushing it, and carrying down nine firemen, all of whom are believed to be killed.

LONDON, July 26.—A brief dispatch just received via Point de Galle, reports an insurrection in the Principality of Ava, in Japan, resulting in the massacre of 1,100 persons. Further details of the affair have been asked.

HAVANA, July 26.—Evening.—The shore end of the Panama and West India cable was successfully landed at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Batabano.

The War in Europe.

LONDON, July 20.—It is rumored that a collision took place this morning near Forbach between the French and Prussian advanced guards.

Earl Granville reports that the determined and absolute refusal of Emperor Napoleon to entertain negotiations renders it probable that any attempt to renew them will be useless until a great battle has been fought.

VIENNA, July 20.—Turkey has called out her reserves, and stopped the telegraphs in all directions.

FLORENCE, July 20.—The Italian Government has called out two classes of military reserves, as a precautionary measure.

LONDON, July 20—Noon.—No news of any engagement, either by land or sea, has yet been received here. The rumors of alliances are still rumors only. Thus far no authentic information of any power having taken sides with either combatant has been published.

DUBLIN, July 20.—A great popular demonstration in favor of France was made in this city last evening.

More than one hundred thousand people with twenty bands of music, were out on parade. The French and Irish flags were carried entwined.

The police charged the procession and captured these flags. But the mob rallied and re-took them. Intense excitement prevailed.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Baron Gerolt this evening received the following answer sent from the French Government to the Department of State: "The French Government refuses to exempt North German steamers from capture, except those at sea ignorant of the war, which may enter French ports." The Baron immediately telegraphed the above to the Consul General of North Germany at New York.

BERLIN, July 21.—The mouth of the river Weser has been closed with sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the vessels of the French navy.

PARIS July 22.—The Emperor is ill, at St. Cloud. He will not, therefore, join the army for some days. The *Moniteur*, Ministerial organ, in its issue today, says it is not true that Spain has concluded an alliance with France. Spain will remain neutral.

LONDON, July 22.—The government of Prussia has proposed to observe neutrality in the Baltic, but France refuses. Some warm work may, therefore, be expected in that sea.

PARIS, July 22.—Popular demonstrations have been made in Bavaria against the war. The Rothschilds lose twenty millions by the war. The Bank of France has thirteen hundred millions in specie.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon. The neutrality of Spain is certain.

PARIS, July 23.—The war vessel La Gloire is now being fitted out at Toulon. She carries thirty-two guns, and a crew of five hundred and seventy men. Her engines are eight hundred horse power. St. Andre will command her.

LONDON, July 23.—In consequence of the attitude of Austria towards Bavaria, and the renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on a war footing.

LONDON, July 24.—Napoleon communicated by note with Vienna yesterday which proposes to Austria an alliance, offensive and defensive. An immediate reply is demanded. The city is again thrown into excitement by this news, and a general European war is predicted on all sides.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24—evening.—To-day's issue of an official journal of the Empire, published in this city, says Russia will exert every effort to prevent a war in which she herself might possibly become involved. The Czar has resolved to remain neutral unless the interests of Russia shall become endangered by the eventualities of war.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—The Prussian forces are reassuming the offensive. A detachment from a Prussian corps advanced to the village of Carling. Here they encountered a battallion of French foot chasseurs. An engagement of short duration ensued, and the chasseurs held their ground and checked the Prussian advance.

LONDON, July 25—midnight.—The French government, in reply to the demand made by England for an explanation respecting the rumored existence of a secret treaty between it and the government of Prussia, denies the truth of the statement, negotiations for a treaty of any kind with Prussia not having received the slightest consideration by France.

BERLIN, July 25—5 P. M.—A sharp engagement took place on Sunday afternoon between the French and Prussian troops, near the town of Chateau Salins, Department of Meurthe, France, seventeen miles northeast of Nancy. The force on either side did not exceed 5,000 men, but the battle, although of short duration, was fiercely contested and resulted in a victory for the Prussians, who retained possession of the field with a loss of one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, while the French loss, in killed and wounded, will reach at least two hundred.

LONDON, July 25.—The people of Prussia will observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer, to propitiate Divine Providence and invoke a blessing on their arms.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Four or five vessels will be added to our European Squadron, with a view of protection to the American vessels during the war between Prussia and France. Neither France or Prussia will be permitted to purchase vessels or warlike supplies in this country. The following was received here this afternoon:

To Hamilton Fish, Washington:

Official notice is given that France, in the present war, adheres to the declaration of Paris, as well as in regard to the United States, or other powers; especially Prussian property in American bottoms is respected, unless it is contraband, and American property is respected in Prussian bottoms.

(Signed,) WASHBURNE, Paris.

LONDON, July 26.—The excitement occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is increasing as the evidence becomes more clear that the document is genuine.

Nearly all the journals of London have editorials this morning on the subject, and they are all similar in tone. "France must explain this offensive treaty" are the words of the *Times* and burden of the London press.

There is no question but that the press—the *Times* particularly—is seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia.

LONDON, July 26.—The English feeling has been profoundly moved by the publication this morning in the *Times* of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia. The grave urgency with which Disraeli in the House this afternoon questioned the government justly reflected the general emotion. Conversation among the members turned on no other to pic. Mr. Gladstone's reply while declining absolutely to commit the government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in manner more than in words an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was given with pale face and hesitating lips. When he sat down the House felt that England's relations with the continental trouble had grown suddenly close if not alarming.

COPENHAGEN, July 26.—The Government of Denmark has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war between Prussia and France. The sailors and pilots who are subjects of Denmark are warned against rendering any assistance to the belligerents.

DOVER, July 26.—Nine French frigates, under full steam, passed this point to the eastward late yesterday afternoon. A great crowd of spectators assembled on the bluffs to witness the exciting scene.

LONDON, July 26.—A special dispatch from Strasburg, received to-day, says that the *elite* of the French Army is now concentrated at Strasbourg and Belfont. The Algerian forces, consisting of Zouaves and Turcos, and filling eighteen railway trains, reached Strasbourg on the 24th, and to-day took up their position at Belfont, close to the Baden line. Sixteen squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique arrived to-day via Lyons. Dispatches received from Thionville, Sierck, St. Avold, Metz and Bitche state that the army has commenced to move to the frontier. The Imperial Guard has already started. It is now regarded certain that the Emperor designs closing in on the Prussians between Thionville and Weissenberg, throwing the army under McMahon on the German side of the Rhine. This army is composed of three corps, commanded by Gens. Sully, Douay and McMahon. A force of 8,000 marines under the command of Gen. de Vaisigne, accompany the Battle fleet. An attack will be made on Stralsund, immediately north of Berlin. France denies the authenticity of the secret treaty said to have been offered to Prussia.

Communicated.

CATAWISSA HILLS, July 19, '70.

FOR LEGISLATURE.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is being much said and done by the various aspirants to the several county offices to permit me, though somewhat of a stranger among you, to make a few remarks through your paper in regard to our next nomination for the Legislature. That he should be an *honest* man, is generally acceded; one that the corporationists of the lobby can neither buy or sell. That he should be a *capable* man is as necessary as to be honest, perhaps that he may be able to discriminate between the right and the wrong. That he should be loyal,—not to party, nor to friends and section only, but to the Constitution, is also to be desired.

These three qualifications as required by Jefferson in applicants to office should in my opinion be required by the Jeffersonian Democracy of Columbia county in their nominees this fall and especially should their nominee for the Legislature have these qualifications. That the county has one representative who is "honest, capable and loyal to the Constitution," in the person of Senator Buckalew, I believe; and that they have equal reason, as I have to believe their Representative Gen. Scott, has these requirements we will doubt? for, "by their fruits ye know them."

Who shall be the successor of Mr. Scott? By party usage I suppose Mr. Scott's term will bring forward the man. Doubtless they have men that will be, or at least acceptable to the Democrats of Columbia county. In my opinion it is no time to experiment. Tried men, or men of known integrity should only be brought forward or accepted by the Democracy. The rascals have not all died this year, and they will be dragging their putrifying carcasses to Harrisburg next winter, to corrupt the legislative atmosphere. Let us, therefore, send no men to the Legislature next winter, unless we know that he possesses the great disinfectant, *honesty*.

Should there be a division among the Democrats of Montour county, in presenting the right man, why not instruct our conferees to present the name of George Scott. One thing is certain, a truer man could be presented; true not only to the party, but to the interests of the people. He has been weighed in the balance and never found wanting to the interests of the people, as his votes in the Legislature attest, and his acts while Coal Commissioner, in relation to the sale of the North Branch works, fully assure us.

Democrats of Columbia county, you have the power in your own hands. Let not this district be disgraced, or the interests of the people be put in jeopardy by the nomination of an improper candidate, one who does not come up to the requirements of *the founder of our party*,—the patriotic and venerated Jefferson.

Your nominations made, then let every member of the party be a leader, aspirant to office, or otherwise, rouse to action, increase your majorities, push forward the redemption of the State and country from the thrall of radicalism, misrule and corruption.

E. MARVIN TEWKSBURY.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	
Rye "	
Corn "	
Oats "	
Flour per barrel	
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	
Butter	
Eggs	
Tallow	
Potatoes	
Dried Apples	
Hams	
Sides and Shoulders	
Lard per pound	
Hay per ton	
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	
No. 2 "	
Bloom	

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	
Pine " " (one inch)	
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	
" " 2 " "	
Siding " " ft.	

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	
Northwestern extra	
Northwestern family	
Western, do. do.	
Rye flour	
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus.	
Southern " "	
Western " "	
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus.	
CORN—Yellow,	
Mixed,	
OATS—New	
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork	
Mess Beef	
Dressed Hogs, ₱ cwt.	
Smoked Hams "	
" Lard, ₱ lb.	
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus.	
Timothy seed ₱ "	
Flaxseed "	
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₱ head	
Cows, "	
SHEEP—₱ lb.	
HOGS—₱ 100 lbs.	

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, July 29, 1870.

WANTED.—A Journeyman Tin-smith immediately. SMITH BROTHERS,
n30-tf. Orangeville.

MORE building and improvements are going on this year in Berwick than in Bloomsburg.

IF you wish to get a full and reliable report of Court Proceedings, Home News, &c., subscribe for the COLUMBIAN.

As our Convention will meet next Monday it will afford persons owing us a good opportunity to bring or send in the amounts due.

MR. B. STOHNER has purchased the house and lot of Mr. Honbon on Whitman's alley, opposite Risewick's Livery stable, for $800, and will reside there hereafter.

WE publish this week the Jury and Trial lists. The number of Traverse Jurors has been enlarged in view of the probable trial of Palmer at next term for homicide.

THE last Session of Congress appropriated $157,851,131,61 *for the annual expenses of the Government*, or nearly three times the amount used under Buchanan's Administration.

No business man or farmer should be without the COLUMBIAN. The law we published last week in regard to stamps on notes and receipts is alone worth the subscription price.

BAD ROADS.—We learn that in some part of the County, notably in Hemlock township, the late heavy rains have washed the roads badly, and that quite a force is busy putting them in order.

R. R. ACCIDENT.—On last Tuesday morning between 4 and 5 a. m., two coal trains collided about a mile below Berwick, knocking eight or nine cars into the canal, and some twenty cars and the engine off the track. The engine is almost ruined. No one was hurt.

CALVARY COMMANDERY, No. 37 Knights Templar, will be instituted at Catawissa on Thursday, August 4th, in the usual form. The officers of the Grand Commandery, and a large number of Sir Knights from other Commanderies are expected to be present, and a interesting time is expected.

EXPENSIVE.—As an illustration of the reckless management of the finances by the Radicals, the Hon. Freeman Clarke, radical, and ex-comptroller of the treasury, Washington, says that the people pay $900,000,000 taxes, only $400,000,000 of which ever reaches the treasury.

PUBLISHING the COLUMBIAN the latter part of the week we are enabled to give our readers the latest and most reliable news. Every family should have a copy, not only to get the news from abroad, in relation to the Franco-Prussian war, but to keep posted on the home and political campaign just opened.

ARRESTS.—On Thursday of last week James O'Brien was arrested and put in the Lock-up for drunkenness. On the following day two men named respectively O'Neil and Summers were locked up for the same cause and the next morning, having been brought before the President of the Council, were fined and costs.

RUNAWAY.—On Saturday last, whilst a burial of a child was in progress at the Cemetery, the horse of Jos. Barkley, hitched to the hearse, having been left tied ran away at a furious rate down Centre Street, and was caught on the pavement in front of Miller's Store. The hearse was badly wrecked but the horse, we understand, was not injured.

BRADLEY advocates Mercur's course in voting to retain the Income Tax, and states that not more than six men in Columbia county are subject to it. If so, why retain it? The costs of its collection in that case will amount to more than the receipts. Besides is it not unconstitutional for six as for six hundred?

TOWN COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Council on Saturday last, Ordinance No. 4, relative to the fees of certain Town officers was passed. A Committee of three was appointed by the President to confer with the butchers of Town in regard to the removal of their slaughter shops. The property of the Bloom Iron Co. was ordered to be re-assessed, from "Built up" to "Suburban" property.

THE NUMIDIA MAILS.—Complaints having been made at this office by certain subscribers to the COLUMBIAN that their papers were not promptly delivered at Numidia, the Postmaster at that place, Dr. J. H. Vastine, informs us that papers are received regularly they succeeding their publication and promptly delivered. If any delay exists it must be the fault of those taking them from the office and failing to send them to the owners.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—Many people use newspapers, but few preserve them. The most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings the very age with all its genius and spirit, more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can see a paper dated half a century ago without the thought that almost every line there printed is now cut upon a milestone at the head of an epitaph? Every doctor (quack or regular) that there extolled his medicines and their cures has followed the sable train of his patients—the merchant his ships—and the actor, who could make others laugh and weep, can now furnish a skull for his successors in Hamlet. It is easy to prefer newspapers, and they well repay the trouble, for like wine, their value increases with age.

A HIM ROUND.—The Scranton *Republican*, of the 25th inst., has the following in relation to a newly-fledged "masher," named "Rufus Stockton:" "Two persons have handed us documents within a day or two which they have received from somebody who gives the name of "Rufus Stockton, Jr., Boner, 201 Broadway, New York." The "goods" which Rufus is so anxious to introduce" are counterfeit fractional currency and treasury notes, and he sets forth the advantages of passing counterfeit money in glowing terms. Rufus Stockton is a first class scamp, and the people who answer his letter and pay ten dollars in good money for one hundred dollars in poor money, are greater knaves like Rufus or wonderfully devoid of common sense.

A NEW LANDLORD.—On the 5th of August next, George H. Brown, well and favorably known to our citizens and the traveling public, will assume the role of landlord of the Columbia Hotel heretofore kept by B. Stohner. Mr. Brown has already been commenced on improvements and we learn that it is the intention of Mr. Brown to build a large brick kitchen and dining room. The large hall is to be made into bed rooms, thus affording increased accommodations. Mr. Stohner will retain the basement rooms for a restaurant. Mr. Brown has had large experience in the business, with his natural aptitude for business will undoubtedly render the Columbia Hotel a favorite with the public. We wish him success.

BERWICK has a man who a few evenings since drank *twenty-four bottles of porter.*

PATENT.—Letters patent have been issued to Mr. L. R. Shipman of this place, for an improved Towing Hook to be used on canal boats &c. A large sum has already been offered to Mr. Shipman for his invention.

NEW PAPER.—We learn that a new Republican paper is shortly to be started in Danville. E. B. Yordy, of Wilkes Barre, Editor. Two papers of Republican proclivities in so small a county as Montour, would seem to indicate that the affairs of that party are looking up somewhat.

THE best campaign document is a good political newspaper. As it is distributed periodically, and contains the latest intelligence and general reading that interests every family, this medium of influencing public opinion should commend itself to all Democrats! You can do more with a newspaper as a campaign document than with anything else.

R. R. MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the friends of the Hunlock Creek and Muncy Rail Road at New Columbus Luzerne Co., on the 11th of August 1870, when it is hoped that there will be a general attendance, of the citizens of this, Luzerne and Lycoming Counties. There seems to be much interest taken in the matter and with this, success is more than probable.

VIVID.—The brilliancy and frequency of the flashes of lightning during the storm of Sunday last were remarkable. At times a continuous stream of electrical light would pass from one end of the heavens to the other. The peculiar illumination of the sky prevented the more ordinary wonder of lightning from being noticed especially.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Michael Hess of Salem township, Luzerne county, while engaged in instructing some men in the use of the mower, on Wednesday, accidently got one of his feet before the knives and received a severe cut in the ankle, severing the arteries and sinews to the ankle joint, and it is feared his foot will have to be amputated. Dr. R. H. Little attended him.—*Berwick Gazette.*

THE *Republican* incautiously rushes to the defence of Mercur on his tariff record, forgetting that he studiously avoids discussion on the subject for fear of arraying against him the Free Traders of Bradford county. But our contemporary states, that "upon the amendment of Butler to reduce to 35," (meaning the tariff upon iron,) "Mr. Mercur voted for a tariff and *against* the reduction," and quotes the *Congressional Globe* as authority. Now we assert *that the Globe shows no such fact*, and defy our neighbor to publish it. We also ask when and where, in or out of Congress, Mr. Mercur ever made a Tariff Speech.

SCHOOL GIRLS.—The principal of a Boston school has suggested to parents and guardians that the girls at an approaching exhibition shall be simply and plainly dressed. The recommendation is universally applicable, and should be universally heeded. Not only at school exhibitions but at school, every day, American girls are overdressed. The fashions are followed as thoughtlessly by them as by their mothers; and from very early ages they are accustomed to wear jewelry and to spend money with a freedom which leads to future improvidence. We dare not hope that the Boston teacher will succeed in his attempt to inaugurate reform, if he should, he will be one of the benefactors of his race. The practice he deprecates is the source of much frivolity, and of an extravagance which too often bears bitter fruit in after life.—*N. Y. Times.*

SIXTY YEARS MARRIED.—An interesting and unusual event occured in this borough on Monday evening of last week. It was the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the marriage of our venerable and esteemed townsman, Wm. Cox Ellis, Esq., and his estimable wife. It was made the occasion for a visit from their daughters with their husbands, one son and his wife, and a number of grand children. At the celebration of their golden wedding ten years ago, all their sons and daughters-in-law and daughters-in law, and grand children were present. On the late occasion, two sons with their families were unable to be present. It was arranged by the younger members of the family to hold a reception in the evening, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of our citizens called to pay their respects to the aged couple. This part of the programme was a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, but they seemed to enjoy meeting their neighbors and friends very much. Few married couples live to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day. That the subjects of this notice may live to enjoy the return of many more anniversaries of their wedding day, we are sure, is the hearty wish of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.—*Muncy Luminary.*

DRIED APPLE PIETY.—A correspondent, who has evidently been putting up at some hotel or "fashionable" boarding house, thus pungently rhymes his detestation of "dried apple pies." His next epic will be on "hash:"

I loathe! abhor! detest! despise!
Abominate dried apple pies:
I like good bread, I like good meat,
Or anything that's fit to eat:
But of all poor grub beneath the skies,
The poorest is dried apple pies.
Give me the tooth-ache or sore eyes
In preference to such kind of pies.

The honest farmers take gnarly fruit,
'Tis wormy, bitter, and hard, to boot;
They leave the hulls to make us cough,
And don't take half the peeling off;
Then on a dirty cord they're strung
And from some chamber window hung;
And there they serve a roost for flies,
At last they're sold and made in pies.
Tread on my corns, or tell me lies,
But don't pass me dried apple pies.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Saturday afternoon last, a man driving a black mare attached to a red wagon, passed rapidly through town and when but a short distance below the hill the horse fell and instantly died. The man left the dead horse, wagon and harness, and disappeared until about dusk, when Constable Woodward, who, suspecting something wrong, was awaiting his return, arrested him and placed him in jail. A further examination brought out the fact that he was the thief who, on the 21st of June last, stole a horse from George Tovey of Hemlock township and a set of harness from Mr. Barry. The horse was afterwards recovered above Scranton but the harness was never found. It further appears that the horse which died was stolen in Pittston from a man named Robert H. Green and was evidently driven to death. Warrants have been issued for the thefts of the two horses and for cruelty to animals, in driving the horse to death, and we learn that another warrant will be issued for the theft of the harness. The thief is a young man named John Herbert, and is a reckless fellow who admits the charge of stealing the first horse and seems to care very little for the consequences. Should he be found guilty of the various charges, he will undoubtedly pass some time in the Penitentiary. In the wagon were found a money drawer containing two notes, and a bird cage, both of which were identified by Mr. Green as his property. The wagon also contained a coat which, as it is much too large for Herbert, is presumed to be stolen. It would seem as if everything which came in Herbert's way was picked up and appropriated whether valuable or not. He is now in jail and in irons, having threatened and attempted an escape on the first opportunity.

THE Seventeenth Annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held in the Court House in the city of Lancaster on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August next. The following is the plan of Railroad arrangements for State Teachers' Association for the present year:

Excursion Tickets on Allegheny Valley R. R., Catawissa, Cumberland Valley, Philadelphia and Reading, and branches, Reading and Columbia. Free Passes to return on Catasauqua and Fogelsville, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, Pittsburg and Connellsville, West Chester and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Reading. Excursion Tickets issued only on Presentation of order from Ticket Agent of the Association, on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh and Susquehanna, Lehigh Valley, Northern Central, Oil Creek and Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie. These orders may be had on application (stamp enclosed,) to the undersigned. Application should state the name of the person using each order and the Railroad Stations between which the ticket is to be issued.

C. H. HARDING, Ticket Agt.,
1223 Oxford Street, Phil'a.

SUNDAY'S STORM.—We greatly doubt whether there was ever presented, even to "the oldest inhabitant," so weirdly beautiful a storm scene as that of Sunday night last. The storm began at a little before half past seven, and shortly after its commencement the clouds were tinged with a crimson flush which deepened and deepened until the whole heavens were lighted up by the mightiest of conflagrations. The rain fell in torrents and yet brighter and more golden grew the clouds until the very air seemed heavy with the richness of the coloring, and the waters below ran like streams of molten gold. The scene was at once magnificent and awful, and there were many who thought of the last great day when the whole earth and those that dwell therein shall perish by the fiery element. Words are inadequate to convey an idea of the gorgeousness of the scene. It was doubtless caused by the rays of the setting sun reflected upon the clouds, but so long did the celestial illumination continue and with such unabated vividence did the rain fall, that, for a time, it was a matter of doubt whether it was the sunset or some peculiar electrical phenomenon, heretofore unknown which had painted this splendid cloud scenery. The falling rain drops caught the reflected light and added greatly to the splendor. It was such a sight as few will forget and the evening of July 24th, 1870, will be remembered by many to whom the ordinary marvels of nature are but as things which pass them like the idle winds.

AN exciting game of Base Ball was played on Wednesday, July 20th., between the "Riverside" of Catawissa, and the "Independent Nine" of this place, on the grounds of the former, which resulted in favor of the "Independent" by the following score.

INDEPENDENT.	O.	R.	RIVERSIDE.	O.	R.
Coppersmith, 2b	3	3	Adams, c	4	2
Buckalew, p	3	4	Gardenah, p	3	4
Bollinger, ss	3	3	Whitman, 1st b	0	4
Clark, 3d b	3	1	Kase, 2d b	3	2
Mendenhall, c f	2	3	Hughes, 3d b	3	2
Ludwig, 1st b	2	3	Kisty, s s	2	2
Krum, c f	4	1	Scott, r f	4	1
Billmeyer, 1st	3	3	Stadtler, c f	4	1
Stunt, r f	3	3	Baldy, l f	4	1
	27	27		27	18

INNINGS—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Riverside,	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	6	1—18
Independent,	7	4	5	2	0	5	2	0	1—27

Umpire—Dr. Robbins.
Scorers—Sharpless and Ramsey.
Time of game 2 hours and 15 minutes.

The "Independent Nine" return their sincere thanks to the "Riverside" for their kind treatment.

THE third game of Base Ball between the Schlopentzkopplehoopenturtles, of Light-Street, and the Muffins of Orangeville, was played on the grounds of the latter club, on the afternoon of July 23rd, by the following score.

SCHLOPS.	R.	O.	MUFFINS.	R.	O.
O. Mellick, c	2	4	Beagle, p	3	3
Crawford, 2d b	1	4	Mc. Henry, c	3	3
J. Blackwell, c f	1	3	Jacoby, s s	1	3
P. Mellick, p	1	3	Herring, 1st b	1	3
Beckman, 1st b	3	2	Comstock, 2nd b	1	4
Jacobs, s s	2	3	Zimmerman, 3d b	1	4
Lester, 3d b	3	3	Yocum, r f	0	4
Hess, c	3	4	Williams, c f	1	4
Bachman, l f	1	3	B. Henry, l f	1	4
	17	27		15	27

INNINGS—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHLOPS,	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	1	7—17
MUFFINS,	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—15

As will be seen from the score, the playing of both clubs has been marked by decided progress in the manly art. We opine that the "Independent Nine" would scarcely obtain another such a victory as was that of July 4th.

It affords the Schlopentzkopplehoopenturtles great pleasure, to thank, publicly, the ladies of the Muffins, whose good things were relished none the less because spiced by an occasional glimpse of their pretty faces. "May their shadows never grow less."

LOCAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL Instruments, Canes, Fishing Rods, Music, &c. Altstatt, Court House Alley.

THE Brown Line can carry packages from Philadelphia, tied in papers as safely as by Express. Difference in time from evening until morning. Charges on packages weighing from five to ten pounds 25cts., from ten to sixty pounds 35cts.

MUSICAL.—L. B. Powell, 116 Penn avenue, Scranton, Pa., has the General Agency for the Chickering Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York. These celebrated instruments are the only Pianos and Organs manufactured that are selling at low rates strictly on the "One Price System." Send to Mr. Powell for the new circulars and price lists. 231-2t.

NOTICE.—The second annual campmeeting of Orangeville circuit will be held on the old grounds near Orangeville, commencing August 10th, and to continue one week. No traffic of any kind will be allowed on the ground.

Hacks will not be allowed to come and depart during public service, otherwise they will be excluded from the ground. Pastors and people of neighboring charges are earnestly invited to tent with us.

J. F. BROWN, } Pastors.
I. EDWARDS, }

EUREKA! EUREKA!! EUREKA!!! What? Nature's sovereign remedy for healing the sick. Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery combines in harmony more of Nature's most valuable medical properties than was ever before combined in one medicine. For the cure of all coughs, whether acute or lingering, it has proven its superiority over everything else. For "Torpid Liver," or "Biliousness" and for Constipation of the bowels, it is a never-failing remedy. As a Blood Purifier for the cure of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions and all humors it is unequaled. Sold by druggists.

THIRD STREET Graded School will open August the first, by E. W. Wynkoop & Co. 2t

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS
PRIME RYE WHISKEY,
THREE TO SIX YEARS OLD.

The undersigned has for sale, by the Barrel or Gallon, the very Excellent stock of

BILLMEYER WHISKEY,

heretofore in store at Bloomsburg and now released by the Government. To be sold in the interest of the Heirs of Martin Billmeyer, dec'd.
j12'70-1m PETER BILLMEYER, Adm'r.

TOWN ORDINANCE NO. 4.

AN ORDINANCE TO FIX THE FEES AND COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN TOWN OFFICERS.

Be it Ordained and Enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by Authority of the same.

SECTION 1. That the fees of the President of the Council, when acting in his capacity of magistrate, shall be as follows:

For an information or complaint, for every ten words, two cents.

For docket entry of any case brought before him for hearing, twenty cents.

For warrant of arrest or commitment, forty cents.

For administering oath or affirmation, ten cents.

For taking recognizance, twenty cents.

For a subpœna for witnesses, twenty cents.

For hearing a case where complaint shall be dismissed without a trial or examination of witnesses, twenty cents.

For hearing a case on trial and entry of judgement, forty cents.

For warrant to levy fine or forfeiture, forty cents.

For an official or certified copy of any paper or record, two cents for every ten words including certificate.

SECTION 2. The fees and allowances to the Town Constable for services and outlays shall be as follows:

For an arrest, for each person and taking before the President of the Council fifty cents.

Serving a subpœna on one person, twenty cents and for each additional person after the first, ten cents.

Levying fine or forfeiture on warrant thirty cents.

Taking or holding in custody after conviction and conveying to prison, fifty cents.

For travel in executing process, six cents per mile circular.

For the necessary support of persons arrested or held by him in custody, such amounts as may be reasonably expended by him to be taxed and allowed by the President of the Council.

For taking animals &c into charge and custody and impounding the same, as follows:

For a horse, mare, gelding or mule, fifty cents, and when more than one for each one after the first, twenty-five cents.

For cattle and sheep respectively, for the first one, thirty cents and for each additional one twenty cents.

For swine, each twenty cents and for pigs under two months old each five cents and after that age and under six months, each ten cents.

For geese each ten cents.

For levy and sale of property in any case and for sale of impounded animals &c. (and duly accounting for proceeds of sale) on each dollar not exceeding thirty dollars six cents, and on each dollar above thirty, four cents.

For advertising impounded animals &c., in any case, by written advertisements, fifty cents, and by printed advertisements, twenty-five cents together with the actual and reasonable cost of printing the same.

For feed and feeding of impounded animals or geese any necessary and actual amount expended to be settled and allowed by the President of the Council.

SECTION 3. The compensation of policemen for services rendered by them shall be the same as the compensation below. & the Town Constable for similar services.

E. MENDENHALL,
Attest: F. COOLEY, *Pres't.*
Secty.

The above Ordinance to take effect on and after the 8th day of August, 1870.

E. MENDENHALL,
Attest: F. COOLEY, *Pres't.*
Secty.

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county, are requested to meet a the usual places in the several elections, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of three o'clock and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the district in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, to select two Congressional conferees to meet similar conferees from other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress; two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the several districts in the District, to nominate a candidate for member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for Sheriff; one person for Jury Commissioner; one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor; To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election.

By order of the Committee,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Chairman.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS KLINE,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

A. K. SMITH,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

J. R. JAMESON,
MAINE TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN P. HANNON,
CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW HESS,
SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Joseph Hauck, administrator of John Hauck, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Montour and Hemlock townships Columbia county, adjoining lands of Peter Heimbach on the east, Jacob Leiby and others on the south, Peter Baylor, Eli Boyer and Frederick Stonge on the west, and George Toby on the north, containing

EIGHTY ACRES AND ELEVEN PERCHES strict measure. Whereon are erected

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,

a good bank barn, wagon house, pig stye, spring house and other out buildings; good spring of never failing water at the house and barn; a good apple orchard. About sixty acres of which is cleared land, balance in good woods, late the property of John Rauch, deceased.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property. One-half of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871, and the balance on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, with interest on the same from the first day of April 1871. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871. The grain in the ground and that to be sown this fall is reserved. Straw to remain on the premises.

JOSEPH RAUCH, Adm'r.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold by the heirs of said deceased, the following personal property to wit:

ONE WILLIAM PENN COOKING STOVE, pipe and fixtures, one copper kettle, one clock, one watch, one shot gun, one fanning mill, two beds and bedding, one set of carpenter tools, &c., &c.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

THE HEIRS OF SAID DECEASED.
B. P. FORTNEY, Auctioneer.
Montour twp., July 20, 1870-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Knorr, Esq., Assignee of James W. Chamberlin, has filed his account, together with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Prothonotary in and for the County of Columbia.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
j23'70-5t. Prothonotary.

LOST.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in Bloomsburg, about two weeks since, a small red cow, four years old, marked with white on the belly and having a few white hairs on the forehead; had a hole through right ear. A liberal reward will be paid to any one finding her. Apply at the Store of Robbins & Eyer, Main St., Bloomsburg. F. C. EYER.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 70-3t.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Bill of Sale, properly executed and delivered, the horse, wagon, harness, sleigh and all the drugs, medicines, &c., &c., in the building or shop heretofore occupied by J. R. Gardner in Light Street, have been purchased by and delivered to me; and are my property; as I have employed S. H. Gardner my Agent to sell, peddle, make up and dispose of, and carry on the business for my use and benefit.

OLIVER CREWELL.
Light Street, July 29, 70-3t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivam Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 5th day of September next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 5th day of Sept., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Persons are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their calling.

Given under my hand at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, July 29, 1870. Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS.
FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1870.

Bloom—Wm. J. Beidleman, Baltzer Pancoeck.
Benton—Samuel Appleman, Ephraim Kline.
Beaver—F. L. Shuman.
Briarcreek—Emmor Deiterick, John F. Brink.
Catawissa—Jeremiah Brobst, Nathan Herwig.
Benjamin Zarr, Jr.
Centr—Stephen Pohe, Levi Hidlay.
Fishingcreek—Hiram Pealer.
Greenwood—A. J. Ikener, Richard Johnson, Ellis Eves.
Hemlock—Eli Obi.
Jackson—Theodore Smith.
Maine—Wm. C. Reichard.
Madison—George Reagle, Valentine Welliver.
Mount Pleasant—Henry J. Johnson.
Sugarloaf—Jesse Hartman, Wm. B. Peterman.

PETIT JURORS.
FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1870.

Bloom—Milton Runyan, George Yost, John M. Clendenin, John J. Barkley.
Benton—George W. Post, John C. Wenner.
Beaver—Allen Mann, Charles B. Troy.
Conyngham—Morris Lewis.
Catawissa—William Martin, Jacob L. Shuman, George W. Klark, Elliot Eilis.
Centre—Isaac Clyder, Isaac Grover.
Centralia Bor.—Daniel Lenham.
Fishingcreek—Josiah Renecek, James N. Jones, Perly Buckalew, Samuel E. Weaver, Geo. M. Howell, Benjamin F. Edens.
Franklin—Reuben Rigel, Jesse Mense.
Greenwood—John Leggett, John Black, Elias Kase, Lewis McHenry, Isaac M. Jacoby.
Hemlock—Wm. Wm. Teten, Joseph K. McMichael, Levi Wright, Matthias Moore, Mathias A. Girton.
Locust—Wm. H. Reinhold, William Campbell, Joshua Wonser, Samuel Mears, Jr.
Mount Pleasant—Henry A. Miller.
Mifflin—Henry Heller, John K. Kendall, Christian Lutz, Hosea Fetherspenhier.
Montour—Josiah Roberts, Wm. M. Quick.
Madison—Joel Snyder, Samuel Dewolt.
Pine—Elijah Shoyer.
Scott—Daniel A. Creasy, Thomas Dallman.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM 1870.

Clark, 1	Edward McCall, et. al.	vs
Freeze,	John Sweeney	
Hakes, 2	William Longenberger et. al	vs
	Hugh W. McReynolds, et. al.	
Freeze, 3	Jacob Michael,	vs
Clark,	Samuel C. Krickbaum.	
Kahler, 4	Charles R. Green,	vs
Clark,	Peter Sching	
Freeze, 5	William Creasy,	vs
Ikeler,	Samuel Sweppenheiser.	
Freeze, 6	George Zarr,	vs
Clark,	William McKelvy.	
Little, 7	Reuben H. King,	vs
Kahler,	Elisha B Pursel.	
Clark, 8	L. Hendle's use,	vs
Freeze,	B. H. Croveling, et. al.	
Whitmoyer, 9	Alexander Colley	vs
Freeze.	Almas Cole.	
Clark, 10	Monroe Brundage	vs
Kahler.	Elisha B. Pursel.	
Brockway, 11	Michael Grover	vs
Clark,	H. S. Marr.	
Clark & Brockway 12	Peter Sching,	vs
Little.	Charles Lee.	
Brockway, 13	David Lewis, guardian,	vs
Whitmoyer,	Collins Sutliff's adm'r.	
Marr Brothers. 14	Continental Coal Co.	vs
Freeze.	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	
Abbott, 15	Ann Margerum;	vs
Freeze,	David Hunt, et ux.	
Clark. 16	Thomas Hughes' use,	vs
Freeze.	Wesley Ruckel.	
Howell, 17	M. T. Howell, et. al.	vs
Freeze,	Jesse W. Merrill.	
Whitmoyer, Brockway & Thompson. 18	Frederick Hossler,	vs
	Gideon G. Hossler, et. al.	
Miller, 19	John Jacobs,	vs
Heller,	G. L. Johnson.	
Brockway.	W. B. Kline, et. ux.	
Little.	Abraham Moore, et. al.	
Clark & Little, 21	E. J. & U. P. McKenny,	vs
Baldy & Jackson.	Joseph R. Evans.	
Whitmoyer. 22	James Masters,	vs
Freeze.	A. J. Fine.	
L'Velle. 23	Thacher & Co, et. al.	vs
Little.	Wm. Goodman,	
Baldy. 24	Wm. M. Martin, et. ux.	vs
Clark & Freeze,	Timothy Regan et. al.	
Clark, 25	George Hower's executor,	vs
Knorr.	David R. Hower	
Freeze, 26	C. D. Fowler,	vs
Jackson.	Reuben Miller.	
Little. 27	Daniel P. Seybert,	vs
Clark.	William Shaffer	
Clark. 28	William Shaffer,	vs
Little,	Daniel P. Seybert,	
Freeze. 29	Robert Gorell,	vs
Little.	Barney McHearty, et.al.	
Robison, 30	Charles H. Wilhelm et. al.	vs
Baldy.	Michael Woods.	
Rhodes. 31	Daniel Rhodes,	vs
Brockway.	William Tyson	
Jackson. 32	Joseph Miller,	vs
Freeze.	S. L. Campbell.	
Barkley. 33	Thomas Fry,	vs
Clark.	William Coleman.	
Miller. 34	Sharpless & Harman,	vs
Jackson.	Charles D. Fowler	
Butler, 35	Mcleniah Miller adm'r.	vs
Ikeler.	Elias Giger.	
Howell. 36	C. S. Fowler,	vs
Little,	Jesse D. Rice.	
Jackson. 37	C. B. Bowman, et. al,	vs
Freeze,	Manassa Bowman, et. al.	
Jackson. 38	Peter Hagaman's use,	vs
Little.	Jacob Shaffer, et. al.	
Abbott. 39	Brandall & Co.	vs
Freeze.	McKinch & Shuman.	
Jackson. 40	Harvey C. Hess,	vs
Freeze.	Samuel Creasy, adm'r.	
Barkley. 41	Noah Mourer's use,	vs
Whitmoyer.	George Strouser.	
Freeze. 42	John Turner,	vs
Little. 43	Daniel Snyder.	
Whitmoyer.	Isaiah Yeager,	vs
Thompson. 44	D. R. Johnson.	
Little. 45	John Kromer,	vs
Buckalew & Barkley.	D. F. Seybert.	
Howell. 46	Lewis J. Adams,	vs
Little.	Fishingcreek School District	
	William A. Case.	vs
	Moses Coffman. et. al.	

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John B. Pursel and Chester S. Furman, under the firm name of John B. Pursel & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be hereafter conducted by Chester S. Furman, in whose hands the books of the late firm are left for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted are hereby notified to make payment at once.

JOHN B. PURSEL,
CHESTER S. FURMAN.
Bloomsburg, July 23, 1870. 3t.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between John Wolf and Reuben Miller of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., under the firm name of Miller & Wolf, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Wolf, who will also keep the books and papers, and settle the accounts of the old firm.

JOHN WOLF,
REUBEN MILLER.
Bloomsburg, July 15, 1870-3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The public are hereby notified that the firm Swayze, Kramer & Co., heretofore doing business in Mahanoy, Schuylkill county, was dissolved by mutual consent, November 1st, 1869. The books and accounts were left in the hands of C. M. Swayze for collection.

JOHN W. KRAMER,
C. M. SWAYZE.
Mahanoy, July 22, 1870-3t.

ORANGEVILLE STILL AHEAD.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the Farming community that they are again in the field with their machines for the harvest of 1870.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

Patented by Adrian Cornell, with Mallory's patent Grain Saving Separator combined, is what every Farmer needs. It is the best, as has been fairly tested and has far exceeded the expectations of all who have used its operations. In harvest get up

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Corns.

Hard corns are caused by too much pressure of the shoe, or by its being so loose as to slide back and forth on the spot where the corn afterward shows itself, Medical books record several cases where paring a hard corn has caused a bleeding, which no known means could arrest, and death ensued. Nothing harder than the finger nail ought ever be allowed to touch a corn, which can be always cured, or kept from causing inconvenience, by simply bathing the part in warm water for half an hour for several days in succession; often a single bathing will accomplish the object of so softening the parts adjacent to the actual corn, that it can be picked out with the finger nail, and the shoe can be instantly worn without discomfort, which an hour before gave great pain; it may return in a week, or a month, or a year, but the same treatment will always avail. Paring them causes them to spread and take deeper root.

Soft corns are very troublesome, but are sometimes removed by patiently bathing or soaking them in strong alum water night and morning.

It is so much better to know a safe and inexpensive way of doing things, that it is really worth while to teach these methods to every child in the household.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

How to Make a Calf Drink Milk.

About the first of April I had in my possession (from a choice cow) a very fine calf, which I was desirous of raising, but it was so obstinate that it was utterly impossible for me to make it drink without first putting my finger in its mouth, and then my hand in the milk, and then as soon as my hand was withdrawn, it would not drink a drop. I kept it in this manner for two weeks, giving it during this time sufficient milk to keep it from starving, and had made up my mind to kill it, when I tried the following plan: I took a piece of corncob, put one end in the calf's mouth, the other in the milk. This it would suck, and as soon as the cob fell from its mouth, it went diving around the pail to find it, and in a few minutes began to drink. I repeated this operation but twice, when I took the cob away, and it drank alone, and has done so ever since. The calf is now doing well, and growing finely. If any are bothered in the manner I was, I would advise them to try the plan I did, and I guarantee it to be very effective.—*Cor. of Country Gentleman.*

Do Cattle Lose Their Cuds?

I think they do not, but as I know of a number of persons, who as soon as an ox or a cow is taken sick from any cause, (and of course the animals do not chew their cud while sick) make them a cud; some using codfish skin and sweet elder bark and yeast, another preparing a wad of hay in some mysterious way, another giving a piece of salt pork. Of course none of these things will hurt the animal. The question is, where do they get the first cud? It is certainly not made by the hand of man, and put in the calf's mouth; on the contrary, the little calf, at two or three weeks old is seen chewing his cud.

In my opinion, when animals are taken sick, no matter what causes the sickness, they stop chewing their cud from the same reason that a person loses his appetite, but as they are restored to health by letting nature have its course, or by assisting nature with some mild medicine, they get well, and their appetite returns and they will rise and chew their cud as before.—*Western Rural.*

Pleasure in the Care of Cattle.

"Cattle husbandry not only exercises and invigorates the mental faculties; but also quickens and cherishes the affections, and thus adds vastly to the pleasures and comforts of life. There is great pleasure in aiding and directing vegetation, in making ten blades of grass grow where one grew before, in tending the flower garden, and watching the development of the leaves and flowers, in planting trees, and observing the expanding buds, the opening blossoms and the golden fruit, but there is a higher pleasure still in guiding animal life. The rose and the peach are things of life and beauty, and give us exquisite enjoyment; but they do not appreciate our care and attention, and never sympathize with humanity. Not so with the animal. In his eye we see the higher beauty of intelligence; and though he cannot say 'Thank you,' in response for our kind attentions, still he looks grateful. There was much truth in the remarks of a poor man, who, when asked to sell his pet dog for a valuable consideration, replied "No, I can't part with him. I would like the money! but the wag of the dog's tail when I come home tired at night is worth more than money." There is a sympathy between a kind master and his dumb beast which gives a higher pleasure than that which merely ministers to the gratification of the senses. It stirs the soul. Next to divinity and humanity, the lower animals call forth our affections and excite pleasurable emotions."

Diarrhea.

Is a very common disease in summertime. Cholera is nothing more than exaggerated diarrhea. When a man has died of diarrhea, he has died of cholera, in reality. It may be well for travelers to know, that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness of the bowels, is absolute quiet on a bed; nature herself always prompts this by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is, to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee, and then boiled, and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bits of ice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in diarrhea, every spoonful of liquid, only aggravates the disease. If locomotion is compulsory, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessened by having a stout piece of woolen flannel bound tightly round the abdomen, so as to be doubled in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years, we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

PRENTICE says that in his city stuffing improves the fair as well as the fowl.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A Tale of One Who Traveled to Learn What Shivering Meant.

So his compassion was excited, and, contriving a ladder, he mounted, and, unloosening them one after another, he brought down all seven. Then he poked and blew the fire, and set them round that they might warm themselves; but as they sat still without moving, their clothing caught fire. So he said, "Take care of yourselves, or I will hang all of you up again." The dead heard not, and silently allowed their rags to burn. This made him so angry that he said, "If you will not hear I cannot help you; but I will not burn with you." So he hung them up again in a row, and sitting down by the fire he soon went to sleep. The next morning the man came, expecting to receive his fifty dollars, and asked, "Now do you know what shivering means?" "No," he answered; "how should I know? Those fellows up there have not opened their mouths, and were so stupid that they let the old rags on their bodies be burnt." Then the man saw that he should not carry away the fifty dollars that day, so he went away saying, "I never met with such an one before."

The boy also went on his way and began again to say, "Ah, if only I could but shiver—if I could but shiver!" A wagoner walking behind overheard him, and asked, "Who are you?"

"I do not know," answered the boy. The wagoner asked again, "What do you here?"

"I know not."

"Who is your father?"

"I dare not say."

"What is it you are continually grumbling about?"

"Oh," replied the youth, "I wish to learn what shivering is, but nobody can teach me."

"Cease your silly talk," said the wagoner. "Come with me and I will see what I can do for you." So the boy went with the wagoner, and about evening time they arrived at an inn where they put up for the night, and while they were going into the parlour he said, quite aloud, "Oh, if I could but shiver—If I could but shiver!" The host overheard him and said, laughingly, "Oh, if that is all you wish, you shall soon have the opportunity." "Hold your tongue," said his wife; "so many imprudent people have already lost their lives, it were a shame and sin to such beautiful eyes that they should not see the light again." But the youth said, "If it were ever so difficult I would at once learn it; for that reason I left home;" and he never let the host have any peace till he told him that not far off stood an enchanted castle, where any one might soon learn to shiver if he would watch there three nights. The King had promised his daughter in marriage to whomsoever would venture and she was the most beautiful young lady that the sun ever shone upon. And he furt her told him that inside the castle there was an immense amount of treasure guarded by evil spirits; enough to make any one free, and turn a poor man into a very rich one. Many had, he added, already ventured into this castle, but no one had ever come out again.

The next morning this youth went to the King, and said, "if you will allow me, I wish to watch three nights in the enchanted castle." The King looked at him, and because his appearance pleased him, he said, "You may make three requests, but they must be inanimate things you ask for, and such as you can take with you into the castle." So the youth asked for a fire, a lathe, and a cutting-board.

The King let him take these things by day into the castle, and when it was evening the youth went in and made himself a bright fire in one of the rooms and, placing his cutting-board and knife near it, he sat down upon his lathe, "Ah, if I could but shiver!" said he. "But even here I shall never learn." At midnight he got up to stir the fire, and, as he poked it, there shrieked suddenly in one corner, "Miau, miau! how cold I am!" "You simpleton!" he exclaimed, "what are you shrieking for? if you are cold, come and sit down by the fire and warm yourself!" As he was speaking, two great black cats sprang up to him with an immense jump and sat down one on each side, looking at him quite wildly with their fiery eyes. When they had warmed themselves for a little while they said, "Comrade, shall we have a game of cards?" "Certainly," he replied; "but let me see your paws first." So they stretched out their claws, and he said, "Ah, what long nails you have got; wait a bit, I must cut them off first;" and so saying he caught them up by the necks, and put them on his board and screwed their feet down. "Since I have seen what you are about I have lost my relish for a game at cards," said he; and, instantly killing them, threw them away into the water. But no sooner had he quieted these two and thought of sitting down again by his fire, than there came out of every hole and corner, black cats and black dogs with glowing chains, continually more and more, so that he could not hide himself. They howled fearfully, and jumped upon his fire, and scattered it about as if they would extinguish it He looked on quietly for some time, but at last, getting angry, he took up his knife and called out, "Away with you, you vagabonds!" and chasing them about, a part ran off, and the rest he killed and threw into the pond. As soon as he returned he blew up the sparks of his fire again and warmed himself, and while he sat, his eyes began to feel very heavy and he wished to go to sleep. So looking around he saw a great bed in one corner, in which he lay down; but no sooner had he closed his eyes, than the bed began to move of itself and traveled all round the castle. "Just so," said he, "only better still;" whereupon the bed galloped away as if six horses pulled it up and down steps and stairs, until at last all at once it overset, bottom upwards, and lay upon him like a mountain; but up he got threw pillows and mattresses into the air, and saying, "Now, he who wishes may travel," laid himself down by the fire and slept till day broke. In the morning the King came, and, seeing the youth lying on the ground, he thought that the spectres had killed him, and that he was dead; so he said, "It is a great misfortune that the finest men are thus killed;" but the youth, hearing this, sprang up, saying, "It is not come to that with me yet!" The King was much astonished, but still very glad, and asked him how he had fared. "Very well," replied he; "as one night has passed, so also may the other two." Soon after he met his landlord, who opened his eyes when he saw him. "I never thought to see you alive again," said he; "have you learnt now what shivering means?" "No," said he; "it is all of no use. Oh, if any one would but tell me!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequeatly occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu,

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

jly70-1y

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Arrive a. m.	Going South. Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	8.40	12.20	3.30	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.59	7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15	8.12
Plymouth	7.30	10.55	4.30	8.21
Shickshinny	6.52	9.09	5.17	9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45	9.32
Bloom	5.28	7.53	6.18	10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55	10.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25	11.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870,

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.		STATIONS.		Mail North
Dep. 8.15	a.m	Williamsport.	Arr.	5.50 p. m.
" 8.45	"	Muncy.	Dep.	5.28 " "
" 9.20	"	Milton.	"	4.40 "
" 10.10	"	Danville.	"	4.00 "
" 10.30	"	Rupert.	"	3.40 "
" 10.42	"	Catawissa.	"	3.32 "
" 11.47	"	Ringtown.	"	2.25 "
" 12.21	p.m.	Summit.	"	1.50 "
" 12.38	"	Quakake.	"	1.40 "
" 12.49	"	E. Mahony Junc.	"	1.30 "
" 2.15	"	Dine. Tamaqua, Dine.	"	1.10 "
" 4.35	"	Reading.	"	10.40 a.m.
" 5.15	"	Pottsville.	"	11.30 "
Arr. 6.45	"	Philadelphia.	"	8.15 "
" 1.25	"	dine Manch Chunk. dine	"	2.00 p.m.
" 2.55	"	Bethlehem.	"	12.10 "
" 5.05	"	Phila. via Bethlehem.	"	9.55 a.m.
" 5.30	"	Easton.	"	11.45 "
		New York, 5, Liberty st.,		
" 6.05	"	via L. & S. R. R.	"	9.00 "
" 6.05	"	" L. Valley R. R.	"	6.50 "
" 5.58	a.m.	Boston.	"	9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo by Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. Mail	Express	Accom.
P.M.	P.M.		Via M. & E. Divis. Ar. New York. [Lv foot Barclay St.]	A.M.	P.M.	
9 12	4.45		....Christopher St.	8.00	4.10	
				8.09	4.10	
9.00	4.35		....Hoboken	8.15	4.25	
8.35	4.10		....Newark	8.40	4.50	
6.00	1.10		....Washington	11.28	7.35	
			via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			....New York			
10.00	3.40		....Delaware	9.06	5.00	
7.40	1.21		....New Hampton	11.15	7.20	
5.48	12.47		.....Oxford	11.43	7.50	
	12.37		.....Bridgeville	11.53	8.00	
9.50	3.40		....Philadelphia	7.30	3.30	
8.45	3.50		.....Trenton	8.45	4.42	
6.30	1.30		....Phillipsburg	11.05	7.05	
5.53	12.30		....Manunka Chunk	12.00	8.05	
5.28	12.25		....Delaware	12.15	8.30	
5.14	12.08		....Mount Bethel	12.28	8.30	
5.02	12.52		....Water Gap	12.40	8.43	
4.51	11.38		....Stroudsburg	12.53	8.55	
	11.25		....Sparganville	1.05		
	11.18		....Henryville	1.15		
4.16	11.02		.....Oakland	1.30	9.26	
4.01	10.46		.....Forks	1.46	9.41	
3.45	10.27		....Tobyhanna	2.06	9.58	
3.34	10.14		....Gouldsboro	2.19	10.09	
3.15	9.50		.....Moscow	2.38	10.29	
3.05	9.40		.....Dunmling	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00 2.40	9.10		....Scranton	3.20	9.00	8.30
7.30 —	8.38		....Clark's Summit	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.15 —	8.30		....Abington	3.46	9.21	9.25
6.55 —	8.10		....Factoryville	4.01	9.35	9.42
6.10 1.39	7.52		....Nicholson	4.20	9.54	10.30
5.40 1.24	7.37		....Hopbottom	4.39	10.12	11.00
4.57 —	7.15		....Montrose	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10 1249	6.54		....New Milford	5.15	10.47	12.30
3.45 1235	6.39		.....Great Bend	5.30	11.02	1.00
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R. R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains from Philadelphia via Camden, by No. 4, via Kensington. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m. train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway. Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.30 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

At Barry & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.50 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. W. F. HALLSTEAD, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, 8.10 and 11.55 a. m., and 2.50 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 3.50, 6.05 and 10.00 p. m. respectively Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 and 11.25a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m. and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Philad. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.50 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

The Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.23 10.30 a. m., 1.57 and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.00 noon and 5.0: p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.50 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.40 and 9.00 a. m. and 2.50 p.m. Harrisburg 9.30 a. m., 2.40 and 7.00 p. m. Shamokin at 8.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.55 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 7.57 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.36 a. m., and 2.20 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.30 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.10 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Trains leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 8.05 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.05 p. m. returning, leave Downingtown at 6.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m. Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.25 a. m. and 8.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.05 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 4.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do DR. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the inexperienced say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite, promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food, and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is hardened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position, and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but, in fact, all that take these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined, for this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

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